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PERSONAL NOTES.

AMERICA.

PROF. WOODROW WILSON has been called to the chair of jurisprudence and political economy at Princeton College, and will enter upon his duties in September. Woodrow Wilson was born December 28th, 1856, at Staunton, Va., where his father was pastor of the Presbyterian church. He studied one year at Davidson College, North Carolina, and four years, 1875-1879, at Princeton. After studying law at the University of Virginia, he practised his profession in Atlanta. He left his work at the law to study at Johns Hopkins University, 1883-1885, taking the degree of Ph. D. in the year 1886. Dr. Wilson has been professor of history and political economy at Bryn Mawr College and Wesleyan University.

The principal works of Prof. Wilson are: "*Congressional Government, A Study in American Politics*," Boston, 1885. "*The State, Elements of Historical and Practical Politics*," Boston, 1889. Of the last work the chapter on the government of the United States has been published separately under the title "*State and Federal Governments of the United States*," Boston, 1889. Prof. Wilson has also contributed articles to the *International Review*, *Atlantic Monthly*, *Political Science Quarterly* and *Overland Monthly* on political subjects.

PROF. BERNARD MOSES, of the University of California, will spend next year in Spain, where he intends to continue his investigations in Spanish-American History.

At Princeton the chair of jurisprudence and political economy has been filled during the past year by A. B.

Woodford. Prof. Woodford was born at West Winsted, Ct., October 7th, 1861. After graduation from the Sheffield Scientific School in 1881, he pursued post-graduate studies at the following universities: Yale, Michigan, Johns Hopkins, and Berlin, and the Ecole libre des Sciences Politiques at Paris. During the years 1885-1889, he occupied the chair of political and social science at the University of Indiana.

AUSTRIA.

PROF. E. BÖHM VON BAWERK has resigned his position as professor at Innsbruck to accept a place in the Austrian Ministry of Finance, where he is engaged in the preparation of prospective legislative measures. His reputation as one of the leaders of the new Austrian school of economists is based upon his work "*Kapitalzins*." Before going to Innsbruck he had been privat docent at Vienna.

DR. VICTOR MATAJA, at present privat docent at Vienna, has accepted a call to Innsbruck as ordinary professor to succeed Prof. Böhm v. Bawerk. His best known works are:

Der Unternehmergewinn. Wien, 1884.

Das Recht des Schadenersatzes vom Standpunkte der Nationalökonomie. Leipzig, 1888.

The chair of political economy at the University of Vienna made vacant by Prof. Brentano's acceptance of a call to Leipzig last Summer, has been filled by the appointment of PROF. V. MIASKOWSKI, who entered upon his duties at Vienna with the opening of the academic year 1889-90. August v. Miaskowski was born in the Baltic Provinces, in 1838. He studied under Hildebrand, and after serving some years in the public service in Riga, he commenced his academic career at Jena. He has since been professor successively at the agricultural academy at Hohenheim, Württemberg, and at the universities of Basel and Breslau. His most important work is "*Bäuerliche Erbfolge*" in the series of publications of the *Verein für*

Socialpolitik. The special subject of his study is the land question in all its aspects, and he has contributed to the reviews, notably Prof. Conrad's *Jahrbücher für National Oekonomie und Statistik*, articles on this subject. His inaugural lecture at Vienna, which in printed form has been very favorably noticed, was upon "*Die Vertheilung des Grundbesitzes in geschichtlicher Entwicklung.*"

GERMANY.

DR. ERWIN NASSE, professor of political economy at the University of Bonn, died on the 4th of January, 1890. He was born at Bonn, December 2d, 1829; studied there and at Göttingen, and took his degree of Doctor in 1851. After study in Berlin he established himself as privat docent in Bonn, in 1854, whence he was called, in the Spring of 1856, as professor, to Basel, and in the Fall of the same year to Rostock. In 1860 he came to his native city as professor. He took an active part in political affairs, and was from 1869 to 1879 member of the Prussian House of Deputies, where he rendered important services on the budget commission. He was one of the founders of the *Verein für Socialpolitik*, and the president of it from 1874 to his death. Professor Nasse was a frequent contributor to scientific journals, and the list of his writings is made up largely of the titles of these essays. We can only note some of the more important ones:

Ueber die mittelalterliche Feldgemeinschaft und die Eingegungen des 16. Jahrhunderts in England. Bonn, 1869.

Das Münzwesen und die Wechselcurse [*Hirth's Annalen*, 1875].

Das hundertjährige Jubiläum der Schrift von Adam Smith über den Reichthum der Nationen. [*Preuss. Jahrbücher*, 1876.]

Adolf Held [*Schriften des Vereins für Socialpolitik*, 1880].

Agrarische und landwirthschaftliche Zustände in England [*Schriften des Vereins für Socialpolitik*, 1884].

Das Sinken der Warenpreise während der letzten fünfzehn Jahre [*Jahrbücher für Nationalökonomie, etc.* 1888].

Die Kündigung des Privilegiums der Reichsbank und die Privatnotenbanken. [Preuss. Jahrbücher, 1889.]

Professor Nasse's contribution to Schönberg's *Handbuch* on "*Geld und Münzwesen*" is a good specimen of his work.

At the University of Breslau DR. WERNER SOMBART has been elected to fill the chair vacant since the removal of Prof. v. Miaskowski. The new appointee has heretofore been engaged in business pursuits in Bremen. It need not be said that his appointment is a departure from the usual traditions. Dr. Sombart has been a frequent contributor to scientific periodicals, his name figuring prominently in Prof. Schmoller's *Jahrbuch für Gesetzgebung und Verwaltung*. He has also written "*Die Römische Campagna, eine Socialökonomische Studie.*"

DR. WALTHER LOTZ entered the philosophical faculty of the University of Leipzig as privat docent on the 2d of February, 1890. He has been appointed assistant to Prof. Brentano in the seminar of the latter. His works on monetary questions have been very favorably received in Germany, as they show a practical grasp of the subject unusual in the works of a beginner. After completing his university studies, Dr. Lotz studied practical affairs in banking establishments in Vienna and Berlin, and there gained familiarity with all aspects of his special field of investigation. He has published "*Geschichte and Kritik des deutschen Bankgesetzes von 14ten März, 1875.*" Leipzig, 1888. "*Die Währungsfrage in Oesterreich-Ungarn und ihre wirthschaftliche und politische Bedeutung.*" Leipzig, 1889. "*Die Technik des Deutschen Emissionsgeschäfts, Anleihen, Konversionen und Gründungen.*" Leipzig, 1890.

In the law faculty of the University of Munich DR. E. REHM established himself as privat docent with the beginning of the academic year 1889-90 [Sept. 21st, 1889]. His special department of work is public law. His published works are: "*Die Rechtliche Natur des Staatsdienstes nach*

deutschem Staatsrecht historisch dogmatisch dargestellt"—a work which received a prize from the law faculty of the University of Munich, and which appeared in Hirth's "*Annalen des deutschen Reiches*," 1884 and 1885, and "*Die rechtliche Natur der Gewerbskonzession*," Munich, 1889.

The faculty of law and political science at the University of Strassburg has had an accession to its force in DR. C. J. FUCHS, who established himself there as privat docent on the 12th of December, 1889. His lecture course for the Summer semester is upon "International Trade," and it is the economic aspects of commerce which have been the special field of his researches. He has published the following monographs or more important essays: "*Der Untergang des Bauernstandes und das Aufkommen der Gutsherrschaften. Nach archivalischen Quellen aus Neu-vorpommern und Rügen*." Strassburg, 1888. Also in Prof. Schmoller's *Jahrbuch*, 1890, "*Die Organisation des Liverpools Baumwollhandels in Vergangenheit und Gegenwart*," and in Prof. Conrad's *Jahrbuch*, 1890, "*Der englische Getreidehandel und seine Organisation*."

DR. JOSEPH VON HELD, professor in the faculty of law and political science in the University of Würzburg, died on March 19th, of this year, at the age of 75. The name of Held is an honored one in the field of political and economic science. Adolf v. Held, one of the most brilliant economic scholars that the nineteenth century has produced, was the son of Prof. Joseph v. Held. It will be remembered by those cognizant of recent economic history in Germany that Adolf v. Held was drowned in the Lake of Thun in 1880 just after being called to Berlin as ordinary professor of political economy.

The leading works of Prof. Joseph v. Held were:

System des Verfassungsrechts der monarchischen Staaten Deutschlands. 2 vols. Würzburg, 1856-57.

Staat und Gesellschaft vom Standpunkte der Geschichte. 3 vols. Leipzig, 1861-1865.

Grundzüge des allgemeinen Staatsrechts. Leipzig, 1868.
Verfassung des deutschen Reiches. 1872.

Dr. v. Held, beginning as privat docent in the Winter semester of 1839-40, remained as an active and successful teacher in Würzburg for over fifty years—forty-seven years as ordinary professor. He seems to have been a man of unusual ability in many directions, and to have made a marked impression on his students as a teacher and on his colleagues as a scholar.

SCOTLAND.

PROF. JAMES LORIMER, LL.D., who occupied the chair of public law in the University of Edinburgh, died on the 13th of February, 1890. His death is a great loss for his university and for science. In the affairs of the former he took the most active interest, aiding in every effort which went to make it a centre of culture. In the scientific world he was a prominent member of that group of legal writers who in late years have laid the foundation of a science of jurisprudence in the British Isles. His life work was in the field of public law, and his most ardent wish to bring that branch of the law to a place of honor in English legal learning. The enthusiasm which he brought to the work was not without results. In his published works and his lectures he interpreted to the English student the historical standpoint of the school of Savigny, and treated English legal development from a novel point of view. His connections with the great scholars of the continent were very intimate, and thus he became the representative of scholarship in the broadest sense. In the foundation of the International Institute of Public Law he took an active part and was prominent in all its work. The most important works of Prof. Lorimer are his "*Institutes of Law*" and his "*Institutes of the Law of Nations*."

SWITZERLAND.

DR. GEORG JELLINEK has been recently called to the University of Basel, beginning his work with the Summer semester, 1890. Dr. Jellinek was born in Leipsic, June 16th, 1851.

His parents removed in 1857 to Vienna, where he prepared for the university. He studied law, political economy and philosophy at Vienna, Heidelberg and Leipsic, taking the degree of Ph.D. at Leipsic in 1872, and that of LL.D. at Vienna in 1874. He entered the academic career as privat docent at Vienna in 1879, where he was elected extraordinary professor of public law in 1883. After six years of active work, during which his reputation as a scholar was rapidly growing, he resigned his professorship owing to difficulties with the Minister of Education, growing out of a dispute with the clerical party in Austria. A few months after his resignation at Vienna he was called to Basel as professor of international and public law.

Dr. Jellinek has an enviable reputation among writers and students in the field of public law. His leading works are:

1. *Die social ethische Bedeutung von Recht, Unrecht, und Strafe*, 1878.
2. *Die rechtliche Natur der Staatenverträge*, 1880.
3. *Die Lehre von den Staatenverbindungen*, 1882.
4. *Oesterreich-Ungarn und Rumanien in der Donaufrage*, 1884.
5. *Ein Verfassungsgerichtshof für Oesterreich*, 1885.
6. *Gezetz und Verordnung, Staatsrechtliche Untersuchungen*, 1887.